

The Mobile Advertiser has a description of the capture of Fort Pillow furnished by one of Forrest's men who was in it. Our troops had driven a negro regiment from the rifle pits in advance back into their batteries. At this moment, when every thing was ready for an assault, General Forrest arrived on the spot. The writer says:

Gen. Forrest, through a desire to save human life, sent in a flag of truce demanding the commander to surrender. The terms offered I have not had an opportunity of ascertaining, but the answer was certainly of a hostile character, as a rapid roar of musketry, accompanied by the thunderings of artillery from the gunboats and batteries, followed the return of the flag. Steadily, and in a crouching attitude, with arms at a present, silently and in line, moved the troops up the hill, crowded

by a frowning fort, protected by an encircled garrison, to the ditch at the base; a moment's pause in this place, a temporary cessation of fire-arms, and we climb the ramparts, pointing, as we ascend, a deadly volley into the interior. A feeble resistance is offered by those within; then the lines give way in confusion, and gunners, Yankies and negroes, rush madly from the fort, down an almost perpendicular bank towards the river under a rapid and destructive fire from our rifles.

The polluted "Star Spangled Banner" was torn from its fastenings and trampled in the dust, and high above the ramparts of the conquered fort, proudly floated our own loyal ensign, flapping defiance at the ominous looking gun-boats above. 'Twas but the work of an instant to turn the guns so lately used for our destruction upon the boat. Two shots were fired, and she headed off up stream. At the same instant a proud, exultant shout of victory rang across its waters, arousing the reverberations of triumph throughout the majestic old forest—not our honored General by all means—he calmly surveyed his success, regarding it as a natural result of an encounter with the vandals—but the grand, massive forest of nature.

Approved February 8, 1864.

No. 40.

Joint Resolution of Thanks to Colonel Thomas G. Lamar and the Officers and Men engaged in the Defense of Secessionville.

Resolved, By the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the thanks of Congress are due, and are hereby tendered to Colonel Thomas G. Lamar and the officers and men engaged in the gallant and successful defence of Secessionville, at the sixteenth day of June, eighteen hundred and six.

Approved February 8, 1864.

No. 41.

Joint Resolution of Thanks to Captain Odum, Lieutenant Dowling, and the Men under their Command.

Resolved, That the thanks of Congress are evidently due, and are hereby cordially given, to Captain Odum, Lieutenant Richard Dowling, and the fifty-one men composing the Davis Guards, under their command, for their daring, gallant, successful defence of Sabine Pass, Texas, against the attack made by the enemy, on the eighth of September last, with a fleet of five gunboats and twenty-four transports, carrying a land force of fifteen thousand.

Resolved, That the defense, resulting, under the Providence of God, in the defeat of the enemy, the capture of the gunboats, with more than three hundred prisoners, including the commander of the fleet; the capture of a third gunboat, the dispersion of the transports, and preventing the invasion of Texas, constitute, in the opinion of Congress, one of the most brilliant and heroic achievements in the history of the war, and entitle the Davis Guards to the gratitude and admiration of their country.

Resolved, That the President be requested to communicate the foregoing resolutions to Captain Odum, Lieutenant Dowling, and the men under their command.

No. 42.

Joint Resolution of Thanks to General Beauregard, and the Officers and Men of his Command, for their Defence of Charleston, South Carolina.

Resolved, by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the thanks of Congress are evidently due, and are hereby cordially tendered, to General P. T. Beauregard, and the officers and men of his command, for their gallant and successful defence of the city of Charleston, South Carolina—a defence which, for the skill, heroism and tenacity displayed by the defenders during an attack scarcely paralleled in warfare—whether we consider the persistent efforts of the enemy or his almost blindless resources in the most improved and formidable artillery, and the most powerful engines of war hitherto known—is justly entitled to the profoundest admiration by posterity, and enduring fame.

Resolved, That the President be requested to communicate the foregoing resolution to General Beauregard and the officers and men of his command.

No. 43.

Joint Resolution of Thanks to Major-General Patrick R. Cleburne, and the Officers and Men under his Command for distinguished service at Ringgold Gap, in the State of Georgia, November 15, 1864.

Resolved, That the thanks of Congress are due, and are hereby tendered, to Major-General Patrick R. Cleburne, and the officers and men under his command, for the victory obtained by them over superior forces of the enemy at Ringgold Gap, in the State of Georgia, on the 27th day of November, 1864, by which the advance of the enemy was checked, our army train and most of our artillery saved, and a large number of the enemy killed and wounded.

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# The Confederate.

B. K. McRAE, *Editor.* A. M. GORMAN, *Editor.*

All letters on business of the office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & CO.

FRIDAY, May 2, 1862.

Office of THE CONFEDERATE, on Fayetteville street, second door South of Pomeroy's Bookstore. Sign of the CONFEDERATE FLAG.

## The \$5 Note.

No one will take from us the "Five Dollar Notes of par, and we must therefore decline receiving them except at the same discount the larger Notes of the old issue are subject to. We dislike very much to be compelled to this announcement; but the outside pressure compels us to do so.

## War Taxation.

The Richmond *Sentinel* suggests the imposition of a tax of 25 per cent. upon all real and personal property, not perishable, to be paid at once in currency or Government securities, or to be substituted at the option of the payer by a two per cent. per annum tax.

This is the first manifestation of the inevitable effect of hoarding and inordinate speculation. It was always in the power of the people to have economized the expenses of this war, and by a well preserved confidence in the Government, to have kept the value of its promises at a full standard, and thereby held in check the prices of all commodities. If this had been done, the issue of currency would never have been redundant; depreciation would have been prevented, and the course of trade would have been smooth.

Various classes have more especially contributed to the evils produced; but a general want of confidence, and a tendency to speculation, have been the fruitful causes of high prices, excessive issues and heavy Government debt.

When Congress undertook to meet the wants of the nation by rigorous legislation, at its last session, it was then in the power of the people to have relieved the embarrassment and restored the equilibrium. But they suffered themselves again to be duped and misled; and we saw with regret and alarm the resorts of unscrupulous calculators to increase the popular delusion. Instead of reducing prices to meet the reduced currency and its appreciated value, the people were taught to seize every pretext of adding on to the price. The seller put on his 33 $\frac{1}{3}$  per cent. to his articles, and the buyer deducted it from the currency besides; and now they continue to do the same, and without the necessity imposed by scarcity, prices continue to go up, under the impulse of this suicidal policy.

Unless remedied, the result will be inevitable—more heavy issues of currency—more flooding the land with depreciated paper, and a heavier liability against the days of settlement. All this will require to be paid for. There is but one end of the present conduct of the people, and that is an overwhelming national debt, to be settled by oppressive taxation, or repudiation, which, besides the dishonor, would be the worst system of taxation—for that would throw the tax altogether on those who trust the Government to the end.

Along with national independence, a most honorable member of the body is national good faith. There ought never for a moment to arise the idea of leaving us to the national debt. Such a course would like a fatal plague turned loose, infect the whole society, and most of all will the soldiers, when they return from the army, feel the blighting effect of want of national credit, if by any dishonest reasoning such thing as repudiation should come to take place.

The best security possible against this, is a "war debt tax"—the subjection of a sufficient amount of property, by a perpetual lien, as hostage for the redemption of the debt. This would satisfy the public apprehensions, and give the required assurance.

We see no objection to allowing the property taxed to pay all at once, or to run it into a per annum payment over and over than two per cent., according as its holder might prefer, provided the lien adheres until the whole tax is discharged. The amount of tax depends upon the action of the people. Confidence can be produced; if the market is opened and prices returned to a fair basis, the war tax need not as yet amount to a burden. The nation, should the war close with this year, could wipe it off with ease. But the future is to depend entirely on the people, and first of all upon the farmers. They, as a body, are to suffer or be benefited, according as the job shall be light or heavy at the close of the war.

One farmer, by a public, open, continued sale at fair prices, may remedy the evil in any market town. As he sets the good example it would be followed; and his circle of good would expand from day to day.

Who can see this example here?

## From Below.

Our Kinston correspondent, it will be seen, intimates that we may soon expect to hear of the capture of Newbern. The Goldsboro *Journal*, however, says of the many rumors about there, that most of them speak of an attack on Newbern, but that one had us to expect the contrary. Considering all this, if it be true, as reported, that the Ram "Albermarie" has been sent to Newbern river below Newbern, there can be no less to conjecture what is to happen. Col. McRae, one of the Editors of this paper, has been with Gen. Hoke's army all this week, and he will doubtless let us know probably all that is proper to

## Review of Col. Mallard's Battalion.

We were present on yesterday afternoon at the Review of the Troops at Camp Holmes, by Lt.-Gen. Holmes, preparatory to their going forward to the front to meet the enemy. We have scarcely ever seen so fine a body of men, taking them altogether, and their proficiency in drill cannot be excelled; reflecting great credit upon their Commander and others who have been over them.

The review being over, the whole line was drawn up in close order and was addressed by Lt.-Gen. Holmes. He told them that he came to announce to them that they were needed in the field, and must prepare to go at once. That he had just returned from Richmond where he had endeavored to make arrangements for them to go in a body, under the lead of their beloved Commander, Colonel Mallard, under whom they had long served; but that such an arrangement was not compatible with the regulations of the service—new organized troops not being admissible. They must therefore, select the Companies to which they wished to be attached and go to join them in meeting the enemy, who were about ready for the onslaught.

Gen. Holmes complimented the Battalion as being the best drilled one he had seen any where, and especially complimented them for the skilled reputation they bore for correctness and high moral virtue. He said he knew their bravery was equal to their other good qualifications—and when they went to join their other brave compatriots in arms, he hoped they would carry their other excellent attributes for their respect and emulation.

It was a highly interesting occasion; and when the troops returned to their quarters, they divide the echo ring with buzzards at the prospect of meeting the enemy. Col. Mallard seemed much moved at this parting review of his troops, whose welfare he has been ever assiduous to promote; while the men seemed to have but one regret, and that was the parting with their loved commander. While at Camp Holmes, a company of the "Junior Reserves" arrived and were assigned to quarters. They seemed to be cheerful and happy in their new situation. God bless them.

## Terms of Service Expired

The following "important order of Gen. Meade," explains the item in our Telegraphic news, of yesterday, that the Pennsylvania troops whose term of service have expired or are about to do so, had notified the Lincoln Government that they should disregard the order claiming them for longer service. It is also an explanation of the cause of business being sent to Grant's army, instead of to a separate expedition, as he had been proposed. This order means nothing more nor less than a *refusal* to permit the regiments whose term of service has expired, to go home, coupled with the intimation of the "moral suasion" of "bail and buck," if they offer any serious opposition.

Burnside's "expedition" has been broken up because Meade's veterans have not re-enlisted. The Army Corps from Annapolis has been sent to Meade, to fill up the chasm which the discharge of three years' men will create. Gen. Meade does not refuse to give the discharge, but only claims the right to extend the time of service for three years from mustering into the United States service.

Many of the regiments had been doing duty in the States, some one, some two, and some three months before they were ordered to the front. The time served in the States is not to be counted in the term of enlistment. This dodge is to tide over a few more months. It may serve the purpose, but the elements of dissatisfaction it will introduce, will more than compensate for the loss of men prompt compliance with the mustering obligations would have required.

What confidence does such an order imply in the troops that require it?

If our people at home will but do their duty to the men in the field and their families, we need not fear subjugation. Let us, then, feel, clothe and encourage the army by the employment of all the means in our power, and when the hosts under Grant shall have been buried back upon Washington, or beyond, we may begin to hope for a returning sense of justice and reason on the part of the people of the North and get glimpse of that peace for which every patriot heart yearns.

Can any of our readers guess from what paper the above extract is taken? Certainly no one will say the *Raleigh Progress*? But yet it is even so. We are to whip Grant and hurl him back upon Washington, or even beyond, before we can begin to get even a "glimpse of that peace for which every patriot heart yearns." This is the true doctrine, and for once we and the *Progress* agree.

There is no olive branch negotiations about this plan—it has the ring of the pure steel. The sword is the negotiator that is to do the work first, and then comes the pen. All right now, and we congratulate our neighbor on its returning sense of the only way to bring peace and close the war.

It is reported that the "Albermarie" Ram, in sailing about in the waters of the Sound, a few days since, captured two transport vessels laden with corn for Fortunes Mound. One of the vessels it is said had fifteen thousand bushels on board.

The editorials of the readers of the *Confederate* is directed to an advertisement in this paper headed "An Appeal to the People of the Confederate States of America." Here goes wide and mostly bold open for the exercise of the beneficence and patriotism of these bold and courageous souls to the relief of the deserving needy.

If you make love to a widow who has a daughter twenty-three years younger than herself, begin by declaring that you really thought them were sisters.

## Confederate Congress.

We are glad to see that the Senate, in the name of the people, has passed the bill of *habeas corpus*, and express the opinion that no serious opposition will present itself. If this act is not repealed we are in favor of the withdrawal of the North Carolina members.

Here we have another threat of "North Carolina's taking her own affairs into her own hands" of withdrawing from the Confederacy in a different way than by a Convention or removing the key-stone and tumbling down the arch. The old scheme has become rather old, and a new one must be resorted to, in order to make a little political capital for Mr. Holden. Before, it was to be done through the *Yours of Legality*; now it is to be accomplished by a factious and wicked determination not to abide by the will of the majority of Congress. This is but a beginning of what we shall see from the agitators in this State, if the suspension of the privileges of the *habeas corpus* be repeated.

Such is the programme laid down in yesterday's *Progress*. Does Mr. Holden stand upon this new plank in the platform made for him? If Congress does not see fit to repeal the act suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*, then North Carolina is to take the studs, withdraw, and break up the Confederacy in a row. This is Dr. J. T. Leach's way of doing things. He is fond of a row in legislative halls—knows exactly how to get them up and conduct them in the regular rowdy way; and we think, therefore, he must be the author of that plank. Does Mr. Holden endorse it? The *Progress* is unquestionably his organ, his mouth-piece, and the people have a right to know if he endorses this new plank in the platform.

Mr. Holden's organ is always glad of a chance to catch a gleam of comfort to its side from the Richmond *Examiner*, and never fails to make bad use of it whenever it can find even a sentence favoring one of its views.

We submit the following, also from the columns of the *Examiner*, and respectfully suggest that the *Progress* copy and give us its views upon it. And we ask all the "Peace-party" men to read it and ponder well the ridiculous attitude in which the course proposed by Mr. Holden will place the State:

"The eyes of the universe" are fixed upon those members of Congress from North Carolina who have been returned as Peace-men, or Conservatives. There is a strong and most natural curiosity to see how they propose to go about making a peace. Especially if they are to adhere to that "true Conservative Platform" which it is put forth as the platform of its party; and one clause of which reads thus:

"An unbroken front to the common enemy;

"but timely and repeated negotiations for peace by the proper authorities."

As the enemy is coming on with unbroken front against us, if we are also to keep making an unbroken front against him, it would appear to the eyes of the universe aforesaid that it is war—not peace, nor, that a "Peace-man" is altogether an anomaly, an intrusion, and had better go to the rear. But while we are showing an unbroken front to the enemy—that is fighting the enemy with all our might on left, right and centre, the Buffalo's mind perceives, at the same time, some method of entering into "negotiations for peace." Apparently the Buffalo's mind does not advert to the circumstance, that to a negotiation there go two parties: you cannot negotiate all by yourself: the one side of a pair of scissars will not cut: half of a hook and eye will not hold; and as the enemy which is now coming thundering down upon us with unbroken front along the whole line, has always refused to enter into any negotiation at all, but demanded instant, unconditional submission, and is even now crushing some of our towns under military rule, and plundering and starving our people, expressly to force them to that unconditional submission; and further, as our "proper authorities" have no access whatever to the proper authorities on the other side, and there exists no communication save under flag of truce between the military lines (which flag of truce passes between military commanders who have no power to "negotiate" for peace, but only to make war) it would seem to the ordinary observer that this business of "negotiating for peace" presents difficulties. We wish to see how those respected Peace-men of North Carolina are going to overcome precisely these difficulties. Mr. Leach, it appears, has just been returned, a large majority, too, from a certain district of North Carolina, expressly as a Peace-man; and we suppose he may be the same Mr. Leach, (for there are two,) who said in his published address to his constituents, "this war has lasted long enough." It is evident, then, that this honorable gentleman, and the large majority of voters who returned him, must know of some way of stopping the war, or negotiating for its stoppage, which is quite unknown to us.

It is very true that the war has lasted long enough; and this would be an excellent profession of faith for Mr. Leach, if he had been returned to the Washington Congress instead of the Richmond one. At Richmond, it sounds somewhat, too like a mockery. Yet, one cannot but believe that any honorable member has come here really to mock us to the face.

Can it be that the voters in that Congress?

This would account for the phenomenon at once. Such things have happened; there is Mr. Cobb, of Alabama, elected expressly to this Confederate Congress, who is declared by Captain Poole to have gone over the lines (perhaps by mistake) to take his seat at Washington. If this be the true explanation of the affair, then it is simple absence of mind, in which case the body ought to be absent too.

Mr. McMullen, of Virginia, said Mr. Cobb was not here to-day; he was not here yesterday.

He would inquire of his colleague (Mr. Chilton) for information as to his whereabouts;

whether he was in the Yankee lines or in the Confederate lines, with the enemy or with us.

If he comes here now, after this, he ought to demand an investigation himself.

Mr. Garland moved to lay the resolution upon the table.

Mr. Leach, of North Carolina, [which one of the Leach's is not stated. Was it J. M. or J. T.] de-prepared the assent of the honorable member's character upon simply vague rumor and newspaper allegations. If every vague insinuation that was born upon the wind, or given expression to in the newspapers, were held as sufficient ground for charges, he would like to know how many of the honorable members of this House would be entirely free. He feared that very few would escape.

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Mr. McMullen opposed the modification of the resolution, as proposed by Mr. Cobb, providing for the notification of Mr. Cobb of the investigation in progress.

Mr. Chilton said his object in introducing the resolution was not to injure or question the public conduct and acts of Mr. Cobb, but seeing such grave charges emblazoned in the public prints, right here in the city of Richmond, he had determined to vindicate himself and the State of Alabama, by bringing the subject to the notice of the House. His object was not to turn Mr. Cobb out of his seat, but to vindicate him if he has been wrongfully assailed, or prove him a traitor if he is really such. It is a measure that would be, or ought to be, demanded by Mr. Cobb himself if he were in his seat, and I set the part of a friend in his absence. He would agree to modify the resolution providing for a notification of Mr. Cobb, and authorizing the committee to send persons and papers. If he refuses to appear before the committee, then it will be the province of that committee to ascertain if the charges are correct, and if proven, then declare the seat vacant.

After some further debate on the resolution it was adopted—yes, sixty-nine; noes, six.

Mr. Murray, of Tennessee, presented a resolution of thanks to General Forrest, his officers and men.

Mr. Ramsey, of North Carolina, introduced a joint resolution of thanks to the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-eighth regiments of North Carolina troops for re-enlisting for the war.

The resolutions were passed.

Extract of a letter from the Headquarters of Gen. Lane's brigade, dated April 30th:

Wickett's brigade of cavalry left our neighborhood (Liberty Mills) a few days ago, and are said to have gone to Fredericksburg, for what purpose I have not heard. Day before yesterday was appointed for a review by Gen. Lee, of Longstreet's corps, at a point a mile or two south of Gordonsville, on which occasion the army of Tennessee, masters of fighting men, their battle was to be introduced. A general advance of the enemy prevented this.

The *Confederate*, edited by a retired warrior, thumps the war drum, and calls for more blood. "Progress."

We are not responsible for the orthography of the untrained editor of the *Progress*.

If he wrote the article from which the above is a quotation, he is accountable for the mis-spelling; for he has no doubt a lively recollection of the battle that forced his orthography and all other sense out of him while making his hasty exit from Newbern. The "balls" will be flying there again very soon. Let him go in strong, the gallant and the勇敢, and sacrifice his character there, and recover either of them.

New and Then.

Now—They will find him, (Vance) as

tricky and as treacherous as his jokes are smutty and bad taste."—*Progress*.

Then—They, Holden and Vance, are

two of the best abominable men in the Southern Confederacy."—*Progress*.

## FROM OUR AGENTS AND FRIENDS.

Kings, March 1864.

Mr. GORMAN: The news from this quarter is of vast importance. Before this reaches you, Newton will be ours as her possession. Major-General Rose, commanding a brigade of infantry, is now in motion moving against that city, on the south side of the Neuse; whilst Brig. Gen. Dearing, commanding cavalry, is advancing on the Atlantic and N. C. Railroad, to the town, so as to cut off the retreat of the enemy, should they attempt to escape by that route to Morehead City.

Col. D. K. McRae, your associate editor, is now to the front, by permission of Gen. Rose, and he will be fully able to furnish the public with the details of the entire expedition.

Gen. [unclear] has been here for several days past, left last night, after turning over the command of the expedition against Newbern to Maj. Gen. Hoke.

A dispatch received from Col. Whitford on yesterday, gives it as his opinion, that the Yankees will attempt to resist our forces at Newbern, but will evacuate the town on our appearance; as they have been engaged for several days past in moving off all their valuable property by the way of the Atlantic Railroad, to Morehead City.

From Europe.

Rome, April 5.

A flag of truce arrived at City Point with Northern papers to the 2nd. A telegram from the mouth of Red river, dated the 24th, says Banks army had fallen back to Alexandria without fighting. Steele is reported at Linden, Arkansas, in a strongly fortified position.

Gold on the 2nd was 75.

From Europe.

Rome, May 5.